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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1873. NO. 235.

FIRST EDITION.

THE MODOC MURDERERS.

Interview with Gen. Davis

His Reasons for Determining to Execute Captain Jack and Others of the Captive Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—General Davis, in conversation with a special correspondent of the *Bulletin*, June 11th, gave the following statement:

"When I arrived in the field I found the troops engaged in war with a band of Indian outlaws and murderers, wards of the general government, who had revolted against authority, and were fighting mercilessly, without expecting nor giving quarter. I then thought the captives taken should be executed on the spot, as the surest and safest method of settling the Modoc problem. When captured while fighting against the military forces of the United States, as a separate nation or tribe, I was disposed to deal with them accordingly. Since their capture I have ascertained that the ashort ties of Jackson county, Oregon, have found indictments against certain members of the band, but I have not deemed it proper to turn them over to the civil courts, because they were waging war against the government at the time the murders, upon which the indictments are based, were committed; also for the reason that after capture they were prisoners of the government, and not directly amenable to civil laws.

"During my command here I have observed that the citizens, when desiring protection for person, property, or indemnification of loss, invariably appeal to the authority of the United States; but now that the war is over, and the marauders are captives, both the public and local authorities want to take the punishment of the offenders in their own hands. The chiefs of the people and the most bloody act in this neighborhood, when four old, defenceless captives, en route from Fairchild's rancho to camp, were murdered by civilians, indicate that a trial by civil law would be a useless farce. The people have made up their minds that the prisoners are guilty.

"It is suggested that a military commission should be ordered to try the criminals. If the idea is carried out, the officers composing the Court should be of high rank, and men who have had no immediate connection with the Modoc difficulty. Such commission would probably try each case separately, and require about six months, or longer, to do so without any nothing of the expense involved in such proceeding—immense expense to the government. Besides, everybody, even the Modocs themselves, know that the Indians are guilty of murder in the first degree and ought to hang.

"I thought to avoid the unnecessary expense and farce of trial by doing the work myself. During the military manœuvres which the Modocs were treated by those in charge in the beginning of these difficulties, the Indians obtained fearful advantages over the United States and slaughtered so many people that the country was astonished, even excited, and now fear they will get advantage in the closing scenes. This same fear is disturbing the minds of many citizens of the frontier. Justice has already been very tardy in coming, is approaching from so many different directions, in such questionable shape and garbs, that I doubt her success in meeting the requirements of the case.

"The Modocs do not recognize the jurisdiction of civil or military courts, because they are incapable of comprehending their workings. Civilized devices can not understand what is meant by court. They have been interrogated on that subject. They would regard a court as a farce. Its technicalities and testimony, as a kind of jugglery, and if convicted and ashamed to death, they could not be made to understand that justice figured in the business of such. They believe they have committed deeds that merit death. In fact the real murderers have expected to be hanged. They believe the military have the power and can legally inflict punishment.

"The murders and arrests occurred in Oregon or California. My proposed course was to settle the question by a single stroke. The gordian knot was to be cut. The Indians are now cooped up in holes, men, women and children, guilty and innocent, all fearing massacre all the time. They are undergoing in this condition of suspense for months to come. I had procured a number of chains, rope and tackle, and all the paraphernalia of executions, and had selected Friday last as doomsday. Thursday forenoon I drew up this declaration of charges, and read it to Jack later in the day:

"[HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA.]

"IN THE FIELD, TULE LAKE, Cal., June, 1873.

"Jack: Since while men began to travel through or settle in the country occupied by the Modocs, the people of which you claim to be one of the chiefs, the Modocs have been known as a band of merciless robbers and murderers. The history of your tribe is filled with murders of the white race. Even among your Indian neighbors you are known as a domineering and tyrannical tribe. Your people, by common report as many as three hundred murders committed by your people within the limits of the present generation. Along the shores of this beautiful little lake, in view of which we now stand, are the graves of over sixty victims of Modoc barbarity, all murdered by your immediate ancestors. They were peaceful emigrants, men, women and children, passing quietly through the country on the public highway. For these many crimes no adequate punishment has ever been inflicted upon the guilty, either as a tribe or individuals. Upon the contrary, the government has been at the expense for many years ago, regardless of these acts of treachery, it gave you a reservation of land for a home, where, if you chose, you could live and enjoy the fruits of the bounties of the government unmolested. You all went upon the reservation, peaceably provided, and part of your tribe has remained. But you and your band seem to have preferred the war-path. You left the reservation; you went to the British dominions of the government; even resisted the soldiers in the execution of their duties to force you back to your reservation. You hastened the war by educating the bloody deeds of your fathers. You spirited away and murdered Dr. Thomas and Dr. Steele, and Mr. Dorris, passing quietly through the country on the public highway. For these many crimes no adequate punishment has ever been inflicted upon the guilty, either as a tribe or individuals. Upon the contrary, the government has been at the expense for many years ago, regardless of these acts of treachery, it gave you a reservation of land for a home, where, if you chose, you could live and enjoy the fruits of the bounties of the government unmolested. You all went upon the reservation peaceably provided, and part of your tribe has remained. But you and your band seem to have preferred the war-path. You left the reservation; you went to the British dominions of the government; even resisted the soldiers in the execution of their duties to force you back to your reservation. You hastened the war by educating the bloody deeds of your fathers. You spirited away and murdered Dr. Thomas and Dr. Steele, and Mr. Dorris, passing quietly through the country on the public highway. You have not deemed it proper to turn them over to the civil courts, because they were waging war against the government at the time the murders, upon which the indictments are based, were committed; also for the reason that after capture they were prisoners of the government, and not directly amenable to civil laws.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873.

THE number of Postal Cards ordered by Postmasters up to June 10, was 36,000,000, of which, however, only 12,000,000 have been issued. The Postmaster General has compelled the contractor to print the cards on better material than hitherto, and the work of printing them, which has been suspended, will now be actively pushed.

IT IS all up with WAITE. He has no chance for the chair of Chief Justice CHASE. The New Hampshire people have presented the name of Judge DOE, of that State, for the vacant place; and DOE having been about the Courts (mainly as plaintiff) for several hundreds of years, ought to know all about the law by this time. The only man that can beat him is RICHARD ROE.

WISE and DONALDSON, the balloonists who want to try to cross to Europe in a balloon from Boston, have been disappointed in their expectations. They asked the Councils of that city to appropriate the sum of $3,000 to pay the expenses of the experiment, but the Councils refused to give the money. We are sorry. It was a small sum to pay for getting rid forever of two useless bummers.

THE experiments made in France show that the waste coal-dust, which accumulates at all coal mines, can be used as fuel. It is mixed with some adhesive substances, pressed in the shape of brick, and in that shape used as fuel on locomotives. In this country we either leave it in the pit, or throw it into the river to be washed away, or make a big pile of it outside of the pit and set fire to it.

WE have heretofore mentioned the export of iron ore from this country to England: and now we have, in a trade report from Wolverhampton, dated May 28, the following:

The prevailing high prices are bringing about extraordinary results. It transpires on 'Change her' this afternoon that a consumer in this district is about to import from America 1,000 tons of strip iron, wholly made in the country, and that the railway axles also made in the United States are selling there at £3 per ton under the quotations of the leading English markets. The iron orders are fast running out here, and there is much underselling. Inferior lots are offered in lots of 200 tons, at £12 10s per ton.

THE BURNHAMS, of this country, who sent an agent to Europe to recover a fortune of twenty-two millions of dollars, left them by an ancestor in 1694, have discovered, through their agent, that they have been grossly imposed upon, their credulity helping the imposition. No money was left them in 1694, and there was not the slightest evidence to be found of any fund accummulating to their credit. Like all the other cases of great fortunes discovered in Europe, the story was manufactured by a speculating lawyer, who hoped to be able to fleece the BURNHAMS by getting them to contribute large sums to send him to England to look after the imaginary fortune.

THE New York *Sun*, whose sole mission appears to be that of villification, having grown tired of flinging filth at Mrs. GRANT and her children, has now turned to the congenial task of blackening the reputations of the poor women who are struggling to earn an honest living as clerks in the various Departments at Washington. We will not disgrace our columns by repeating its foul language, but content ourselves with denouncing the malicious slanderer as he deserves. It is a wholesale defamation, without a particle of justification. It is characteristic of the *Sun*, however, and of those papers which follow in its lead. After indulging for years in abuse of Mrs. and Miss GRANT, it is but natural that they should now single out innocent and unprotected women as the next objects of their venom.

THE late judicial election in Cleveland for three Judges of the Superior Court, is a fair illustration of the effect of taking elections out of politics. Both political parties, it is true, met and made party nominations, in this case; but the papers of both parties repudiated this action, the workers in politics dropped the entire affair, refusing to take any part as politicians in the election, and everybody was left to vote as he pleased, and for whom he pleased. The result is that out of 17,000 voters in the city, only 2,650 voted, or about one-seventh of the whole. "The affair," says the *Leader*, "like it all in all, is a sorry illustration of the folly of attempting non-partisan action, even in judicial elections. The non-partisan character of the contest is largely responsible for the light vote. The party machinery not being in operation on either side, left the voters to stay away or come, as they liked, without outside persuasion or any organized effort to bring them to the polls." The voting at such an election could hardly be called "cumulative," but "minority representation" might be said to have had full swing when 2,650 men elected Judges for the 14,350 voters who stayed away from the polls.

THE New York Democratic papers (including the *Tribune*) scoff at Attorney General WILLIAMS for recognizing the Modocs as a nation, with whom the United States was at war. At first sight it does seem a little odd that a mere handful of men should be regarded as possessing a distinct nationality; but the Supreme Court of the United States, beginning with the period of Chief Justice MARSHALL and coming down to the present time of that tribunal, has uniformly held that the Indian tribes in the United States *are* nations, not "independent" nations, but dependent nations —and that treaties made between them and the United States are the supreme law of the land, as much as if made between this government and Great Britain. Congress, also, has by law directed the President to make a treaty with these Modocs as such nationality, which treaty was made, and has been recognized by Congress as the law of the land; the armed conflict between the United States and the Modocs arose in an attempt to compel the Modocs to obey this treaty, and to go on their reservation, as the treaty provided; and hence we think the law and the facts are all on the side of the Attorney General.

The fact, however, that a great government like ours is tied up by treaty stipulations with this band of cut-throats and robbers, and is thus placed in the attitude of treating cap[illegible] orderers as prisoners of war, should [illegible] entire abrogation of the treaty [illegible]aling with the Indians. They [illegible]corporated with the rest of the [illegible] the country, and made [illegible] laws as component [illegible] nation. The treaty [illegible]en well enough half a cen[illegible] tribes had the [illegible]ment to roam [illegible] to that [illegible]

there is scarcely a doubt that the proposition would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

"The arguments in favor of the new experiment are generally utterly false, and easily proven so. For instance: It is claimed that the power of the caucus is destroyed by the adoption of minority representation, whereas directly the contrary is the fact. The caucus is made supreme. The contest is transferred from the polls to the nominating conventions. How? In every district where one party has a respectable majority of the voters, the stronger will nominate two candidates, and the weaker one; and all three are sure of election, because the minority plumps on one and the majority divides its vote equally between the two. The election is, therefore, settled when the respective party caucuses adjourn. The result is, if money is spent, it is all concentrated in the caucus; there is no necessity to nominate the best men on the one or the other side, because the Constitution has determined that three candidates—two of one party and one of the other—will surely be elected.

"The 'caucus' argument of Mr. Medill is as good as any of the utterly sophistical reasoning by which this system has been foisted upon Illinois; it proves too much for the system, and quite enough for its overthrow."

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

The late election of Judges in the State of Illinois was marked by certain incidents which render the subject interesting to the entire nation. Indeed, if these incidents had attracted less general attention, or if the concern so widely awakened by them should speedily subside into indifference, either result might be justly regarded as a sign of evil omen for the future of our free institutions. Happily as yet Americans, unmoved by passion, everywhere at once recognize the disaster foreshadowed by the attempt or the tendency to degrade their judiciary. One of the candidates for re-election in Illinois, Judge BOOTH, of Chicago, had given great offense to a portion of the liquor dealers and to some of their patrons, by the decision that active interest in what is called the temperance cause does not disqualify a man for acting as juror in a case under the law relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks. Every man of sense and candor sees that to decide otherwise would be to disfranchise a citizen for his opinions, and in fact, the judgment was accepted as correct by almost the entire bar. At any rate, it was the deliberate, conscientious decision of the functionary learned in the law, to whom the duty of deciding in the premises pertained. But the class to whom the decision seemed objectionable, resolved, merely on the ground of it to prevent Judge BOOTH's re-election, and therefore set up as his competitor, a lawyer of no repute in his profession, whose willingness, if successful, to reverse the act of his predecessor was well understood among his supporters. The proceeding is hardly the less alarming because it proved a failure. ASHTON received a very large vote, and Judge BOOTH was elected only through extraordinary exertions on the part of those who desired to uphold the independence of the Judiciary.

This, however, is not the most discreditable example presented by the Illinois election of popular interference with judicial independence. Judge LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court, whose term of office was about to expire, and who was a candidate for re-election, had made himself obnoxious to the farmers by his decision of last year against the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature regulating railway freights. The Judge had not only ruled that a railway charter was really a contract, but that, as the new Constitution of Illinois prohibited only "*unjust* discrimination" on the part of the railway companies in the imposition of rates of freight, the Legislature could not prohibit all discrimination. This is a very bald statement of the decision, but as set forth and expounded by the Judge, it was accepted as sound law by the entire bar of the State. But this consideration did not satisfy the farmers or reconcile them to the Judge. Though Judge LAWRENCE is universally respected as a worthy man and an able jurist, they can at least a portion of them, resolved to punish him for his disagreeable decision, and nominated as his competitor a lawyer named CRAIG, whom they had every reason to regard as fully concurring in the correctness of the act of which they complained. Hence their sole object must have been to express their resentment at a magistrate, the recognized interpreter of the Constitution of the State, for differing from themselves in his view of the meaning of the instrument. And they succeeded in their object, as their candidate was elected.

The precedent thus set, if generally followed, would soon destroy our republican system and establish the reign of anarchy. The meaning of the act is neither more nor less than the assertion of a right to decide constitutional and legal questions at the ballot-box instead of on the bench. In the course of the canvass LAWRENCE was denounced as the railroad candidate, and the denouncers declared their desire to have a Judge who should "sympathize" with them. Of course, they meant a Judge who should take their side of the question as against the railroads. It seems hardly credible that men who have grown up under American institutions could talk in this way or could fail to reflect that a Judge who "sympathizes" with either of the parties to a case under trial is disqualified by the feeling for the duties of the position.

However deeply such popular acts as these may be regretted, they by no means justify the conclusions which some of our contemporaries draw from them. Multitudes of people will, occasionally, under the influence of some strange excitement, or common impulse commit acts at variance with sound judgment, but, upon the whole, it is safe to rely upon the prevalence of good sense and average wisdom in the masses. The people are still the source of all power; and are no more likely to go wrong, in the long run, than the appointing power would be, lodged in other hands.

A WRITER in *Nature* calls attention to one possible source of skin diseases, which he refers to the manufacture of what are called "prime old brown Windsor soaps," and states that this is obtained from old and putrid bones, which are crushed and ground to powder, and exposed to the action of boiling water under pressure until the grease and marrow are extracted. These substances are subjected to various processes, resulting in the preparation of bone guine, isinglass, etc., while the grease itself, which at first is a dark brown color with an abominable odor, is purified and deodorized, and the more valuable portion converted into hard brown soap, the offensive smell of which is disguised by a strong perfume. The brown color of the grease gives it its acceptable appearance, coloring by caramel, the original mode of manufacture. The process causes the production of a large number of minutes spicules of bone which cannot be entirely removed, and which tend to penetrate the skin or abrade its surface. The writer attributes to this cause many forms of eczema. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, and the safest plan is always to use white scentless soap, like the white castile.

GEN SCHENCK complains of a rank injustice on the part of the cable and Western Union Telegraph Companies, by which the charge on a cable dispatch from New York to an interior point is about double the ordinary charge, pay being also required for the address and signature, which in this country go free. The two companies work under a contract by which the cable company receives one-third of this inland rate. On a message of one hundred words from London to Washington, it works that, besides the dollar per word for cabling, the charge for the land service is three pence a word, or for the one hundred words $6 96; subtracting ten words for the address and signature, the dispatch, if it started from [illegible] consisted of ninety words and [illegible] charge, therefore, is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, 1873.

The money market of Pittsburgh is undergoing a process of quiet accumulation, and the funds of capitalists, outside the banks, which were placed during the spring at high rates, are finding their way home and the owners are looking for employment for their surplus. We hear of some good paper being offered in the market, which was withdrawn at 10 per cent. bid for it, the holders preferring to wait the course of events, when the fund holders will be soliciting investments instead of being importuned by borrowers.

Good manufacturing paper given in legitimate trade can be placed at 9 per cent.

Eastern exchange is improving, although the banks are not disposed to let it go to each other at par.

The stock market evinces a bearish feeling, in the face of easy money. As a rule, it has been customary to look for a bearish sentiment, chiefly when money is difficult of access and holders of stocks unable to procure money to keep up their margins, or when the earnings of the leading railroads show a diminution from month to month. Yet now money is accumulating till the interest rate has dropped to five per cent., the railroads are reporting fair earnings, yet prices of securities are much lower than a year ago, the market daily settles to lower rates on small transactions, and operators are looking for a still further decline. It but confirms our oft repeated remark that there is no logic in stock markets.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Even.
1881	.....	124¾
1862	117	116¾
1864	117	116¾
1865	119	119
1865, new	120	120
1867	121½	121¾
1868	120¾	120¾
10-40s	114	114
New series	.....	113¾
Gold	.....	116¾
Currency 6s	.....	124½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116¾
United States 6s of 1881	124¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	116½
United States 5-20s of 1864	116½
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 10-40s	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	119½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	121¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	120¾
Currency 6s	124½

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular advising all persons holding copper-bronze or copper-nickel coins, heretofore authorized by law, that they can exchange them for minor coins, namely: five, three and one cent pieces, authorized by the act of February, 1873, by presenting or forwarding them to the Philadelphia Mint, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and in multiple thereof, properly assorted by denominations, and advising the Superintendent of the amount and kind of coin desired in return. Persons desiring the redemption of any of the minor coins may forward them to the mint and receive a check therefore, or may request it forward them to the office of the Treasurer, some Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the United States, in assorted quantities, advising the officer to whom sent of the amount and kind of coin forwarded, and of the amount and kind of lawful money desired in return.

—In reply to an inquiry whether a National bank can count as among its legal reserve fractional currency and nickel coins, and whether they are a legal tender, we would say that we published a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency in this column about a year ago, answering the first question in the negative, which gave as a reason that "neither debased coins, nor fractional currency, is a legal tender"—thus answering our inquirer's second question. The law has undergone numerous changes in this respect. During the last two or three years the five-cent nickel was a legal tender for one dollar, the three-cent nickel for thirty cents, and the one and two-cent piece for forty cents. On the 12th of February last all former acts were repealed and a new provision made the five cent, three cent, and one cent pieces, of copper and nickel, a legal tender, not to exceed twenty-five cents in any one payment. By mixing these in due proportion any part of one dollar can be reached, but the limit is altogether too narrow for convenience. The fractional paper currency is not a legal tender.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

June 12, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	117	.....	116¾	116¾	.....
Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	83¾	84	84¼	84
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	39½
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cent. of Nebras Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	101	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	63¾	63¾	.....	63¾	63¾
Michigan Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	92	92
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾	.....	87¾	87½	.....
Chicago and Rock Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and N. W. pref	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	108¾	.....	108½	109	.....
St. Paul	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	.....
St. Paul pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	66¾	66	66¾	.....	.....
Wabash pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	94¾	.....	95	94¾	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¼	.....
Union Pacific	.....	.....	27¾	27¾	27½
Chicago and Alton	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. and I. C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland and N. Josephs	28½	27¾	28¼	28½	.....
Iron Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Messrs Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	94½	Philadelphia & Erie	25
Reading	98¾	Penna Allotments	94¾
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾	Pittsburgh	74¾
Oil Creek	31	Allegheny Valley 7-30 95	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	Central Trans'n	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—With the exception of the uncertain state of the grain market the general characteristics of trade show little or no fluctuations.

There have been some decided changes in the prices of wool, copper, tin plate and dry goods, but with these exceptions the market rules uniform.

The grain market is decidedly mixed state at present. The stocks on hand are large with more sellers than buyers, particularly for wheat. This being the state of affairs we do not attempt to give quotations, and for this time are content to state that the grain market is in a demoralized condition, with prices lower and tending toward still more reduced figures.

There is an active demand for city-cured meats. Dealers seem well satisfied with the situation, and report sales at quotations.

Groceries are reported moderately active for the season. This is particularly true of sugars and coffees.

Butter seems to be looking up and prices rule stronger. The receipts are still in excess of the demand, and prices, though weak, are not quotably higher.

The vegetable market is most abundantly supplied with all seasonable articles, and prices are not unusually high.

Below we give the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last issue:

Flour, barrels	873	Apples, barrels	102
Cheese, boxes	141	Corn, sacks	244
Wheat, bushels	1,500	Oats, sacks	193
Oats, sacks	2,295	Butter, pkgs	76
Bacon, tierces	170		

We omit extended quotations to-day.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 13, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. Dullness was the ruling feature of the trade. Buyers were indifferent about purchasing. The result was there were scarcely any operations.

CRUDE.

Although the market was very dull prices are not quoted lower, viz: 6@6¼c for spot. Parker's is quoted at $2 25@2 30, with a lot of 2,000 bbls at the latter figure. For prices in other parts of the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was not an active one. Prices are unsettled, standard brands being offered at 16¾@16¾c. Philadelphia delivery 19¼@19½c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were weaker throughout the region. On upper road the market opened at 49@ 50¾, and gradually declined during the day to $2 45, which was the closing figures. At Oil City the market closed at $2 40 bid, and $2 45 asked. The market at Parker's was quoted at $2 20. At Petlouie the market was unsettled, closing at $2 35. The home refined market was quoted at 19¾c in bulk and 18¾c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 50½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 50
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	2 47½
3,500 bbls upper road, spot	2 45
1,000 bbls regular, upper road	2 52½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot, regular	2 45
2,500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 35

NEW YORK, June 12, closing June 12.—The market was weak with no important change in prices. In crude and very slow from shippers. Crude in bulk 8¾@8¾c. Refined 19¾c. Cases 25¾c. Sales are reported of 5,000 bbls crude for June at 19¾c. Philadelphia refinery—Prices a trifle easier and the market quiet; refined 19¾c for June; 19¾c for July; 19¼c for August and September deliveries. Sales rumored of 10,000 bbls within at the above range.

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—Spot offered freely at $2 40; $2 25 bid.

OIL CITY, June 12.—Market quiet and dull at $2 4⁰.

TIDIOUTE, June 12.—Market quiet and weak; $2 25 asked; no sales.

BRADFORD, June 12.—Market quiet and dull. Prices have declined to $2 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 12.—Market quiet at $2 30.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Market steady; S. W. 19¾; city refined 25¾c. Sales, none. Futures, June and July 19½c.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, June 12.—Market quiet at $2 25@2 30.

TIDIOUTE, June 12.—Market very quiet at $2 30.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Refined 19¾@19¾c; crude 8¾c in bulk; bbls 13¾c.

FUREKA, June 12.—Market very weak, and buyers withdrawn. Nothing doing. Prices nominal at $2 25@2 30.

OIL CITY, June 12.—Market dull and weak at $2 5⁰@2 25.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 12.—Market weak and dull at $2 40@2 42½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

	Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
4	N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	533
5	Lockhart & Frew	Lockhart, F & Co	316
7	Shelley Bros	Vesta O W	214
11	H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	774
11	H McKelvey	Star O W	311
11	H McKelvey	Vesta O W	777
12	O J Grier	Vesta O W	162
12	Tack & M	Vesta O W	791
13	J Bushnell	Lilly O W	476

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		
Lockhart & Frew	316	Vesta O W	1,258
Cosmos O W	774	Peerless O W	533
Citizens O W	793	Lilly O W	475
Total			4,455

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 9, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	662
Lockhart, F & Co	Lockhart, F & Co, Phila	310
P Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	200
Citizens O Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	200
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	1,073
Total		2,765

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@36c	Oak harness, best	41@42c
Oak sole, No. 2	31@32c	Oak harness, country	38@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, 9 doz	84@86c
Oak, slaughter	38c	Bridle, leather, 9 doz	90c
rough	34@38c	Hand leather, 9 doz	78@82c
Red sole B A and	30@31c	Wax kip	90@1 15
Red sole Orinoco	30@31c	Wax kip, new	1 15@1 25
Shoe skirting	40@42c	No. 1 pad skins, 9	80c
Saddler's skirting	42@45c	Calf, best made	85@90c
Black bridle, 9 doz	84@86c		

HIDES AND SKINS.

Green salted, all weights	10 @11 c	Green salted calf	15 @16 c
Green butchers hides, one flaw	12 @13 c	Green butchers dry flint hides, nominal	23 @24
Green salt slip	12 @14 c		

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador	65@70c	Bank Oil	45@50c
Straits, W gal	80@85 c	Tallow	7@7½c
Straits, bbl	70@75c		

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

[Prices in net cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)..... 40c

Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz..... 42c

All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under..... 38c

Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam..... 43c

Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over..... 46c

Sheathing and Pattern Sheets..... 43c

Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz. 38c

Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts..... 40c

Soldering Coppers.....

Copper Bottoms.....

Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent.....

Copper Bottom, Hampton's patent.....

Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.)..... 50c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case..... 43c

Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case..... 44c

Boiler sizes: 7 in. 14 by 52, by the case..... 45c

but over 20 8 in. 14 by 56, less than case..... 46c

Inches wide, 14 to 60.....

Sheets over 20 inches wide..... 48c

All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide 45c

All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide 52c

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

JUNE 11.—Scotch pig is without change of note; the market has the same weak tendency previously noted, and the low prices that are ruling at present have caused some speculative inquiry, but at the close the market shows no improvement from previous reports; the sales comprise 500 tons Monkland and Eglinton from dock, 200 do of which were resold; and 100 do Grengarnock, on terms not made public, but at less than our quotations; we quote lots ex ship $46 for Eglinton and $47 for Monkland, and from yard an advance of $1@2 on these figures is asked. American pig is quiet but steady; most of the outside lots of No 1 brands offering have been disposed of, and there is little or none now to be had below the consumer prices; in the Lehigh districts there is a scarcity of No 1 brands, and a number of the furnaces are still behind in their deliveries. Though there is less iron offering from outside parties, yet the market cannot be quoted any firmer; we quote No 1, $37@38, and No 2, which is more plenty, $44@47; we note sales of 200 tons Juniata, local, at $40 cash; 100 do, Lehigh districts, at $40 cash; 200 do, Juniata, at $47@48; and one furnace has contracted for 20,000 tons No. 2 and No 3 X, for delivery during the remainder of the year, the terms of which were withheld; 100 do. No. 1 Hudson, $48; and 100 do. No 1 Crane, at a private price; the latter sale we are asking as high as 52 cents for prime lots, while sales have been reported at Boston at 3 cents in advance on that figure. There have been several small lots of new Ohio fence received, but other sizes are still behind hand. Advices from Dublin, dated May 29, say: "Our market presented an unusually animated appearance today, in consequence of the presence of English and Staffordshire buyers, who were in attendance. The supply of wood was tolerably large; buyers showed more disposition to operate, and we quote an advance of a farthing to halfpenny on last week's prices. Scarcely one of the large offers have been put upon the market yet, and many of them are still unborn." The sales to-day comprise 20,000 Bs Montevideo at 33½c; 6,000 Bs Oregon, 37½c; 3,000 Bs X and super pointed, 37½@44c; 22,000 Bs Colorado, 21¾@23c; 12,000 Bs for California, 20c; 2,000 Bs new clip X Ohio fleece, 50c; 10,000 Bs old do, and State, 40@45c; 2,000 Bs heavy fleece have been 29,661 bales.

Export from New York from Jan. 1 to May 31:

	1873.	1872.
Hops, bales	5,466	2,541

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, June 5	1,630	6,150	2,625	173	.....
Friday, June 6	696	3,700	1,000	45	.....
Saturday, June 7	1,291	4,000	1,041	91	21
Sunday, June 8	1,324	3,050	1,400	105	.....
Monday, June 9	2,188	3,750	4,225	.....	.....
Tuesday, June 10	1,864	2,100	3,300	330	.....
Wednesday, June 11	1,936	1,900	1,600	344	17
Total	10,932	24,200	21,190	479	68
Last week	9,986	16,525	13,109	491	136

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, June 5	1,354	2,000	2,000	65	.....
Friday, June 6	792	1,900	1,000	15	.....
Saturday, June 7	2,066	5,800	600	165	24
Monday, June 9	1,128	4,325	1,600	120	.....
Tuesday, June 10	1,656	3,100	3,500	.....	.....
Wednesday, June 11	1,766	800	3,825	.....	.....
Total	9,810	17,350	15,525	345	24
Last week	9,864	16,525	7,225	225	121

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day, as will be seen by the report above, have been heavy. The quality of the stock fair, fully up to the runs of the last few weeks.

Trade opened with about the usual attendance of buyers from the regular markets, such as New York and Philadelphia, while from the country there were a large number of transient buyers. Early in the week the sales were principally to country dealers, and small cattle, weighing in the neighborhood of 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, found ready sale at prices at least ¼c higher than ruled last week. The market has ruled active and firm all through the week, with a generally upward tendency. Yesterday trade was very active, and by night there was not a load of good shipping cattle remaining unsold. The majority of the cattle on sale this week were from Ohio, but dealers look for arrivals soon of cattle from the western part of Texas and other stock from Kansas via. St. Louis and Chicago. Today the receipts have been fair, but trade is not so active. A heavy run of stock is reported at Chicago, and buyers are offish and want to force prices down. However there is no glut of cattle here, and the indications are that while trade may not be so active, prices will suffer no material decline.

Stockers.

The run of stockers this week is light. The demand is not so good as it was some time ago, and sales are made slowly. Prices remain unchanged and with few cattle offering, will not get lower for some time.

PRICES.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,200 lbs steers do, $6 25@6 50; prime 1,200 lb steers, $6 25@6 40; prime 1,100 lbs, $5 90@6 00; fair 1,000 lbs $5 50@5 75; bulls, $3 00@4 25; stockers $5 00@5 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs during the past week been heavy and in quality are not considered good, being composed principally of heavy, coarse stock. The Philadelphia buyers want a class of hogs, and as that kind is a little scarce at present, a bunch of choice sells for better prices relatively than common grades. The demand is considerably short of the supply and receipts are accumulating in the pens fast. This morning the pens are full of unsold hogs, and with a bad feeling ruling, and buyers asking but few, trade is by no means promising. It is probable that a good many hogs will have to be shipped out in first hands this week. There is a good many contracted hogs on the market at present, and as soon as they run out, dealers say there will be a better trade. On the whole the market is bad and unsatisfactory, too many hogs on sale and low prices the consequence. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime $4 70 to $4 85; Yorkers $4 15 to $4 40.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week was heavy and particularly so for the last two days. The quality of the stock can be called fair, although a good many common sheep are running in at present, still among each lot good sheep are sprinkled to getting all the choice stock wanted. The market has ruled active all week until yesterday noon, when under the influence of a continued heavy run and unfavorable advices trade become slow and closed dull at prices a shade lower than the week before had heretofore ruled. Last evening there were in the pens unsold thirty-four cars or six thousand eight hundred sheep, and since then the receipts have been swelled considerably. The quality of stock is bad, buyers are holding off and refuse to purchase unless at concessions of from ½c to ¾c. At the time we left the yards very few sheep were selling and some holders declared before they would take the prices offered they would ship East. Following are the rates current:

Extra, 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; prime, 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 40; fair, 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25; prime, 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $5 00.

Cattle Sales.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

No.		Weight.	Price /cwt.	Weight.	Price
1	bull	1,710	6 00	1,710 bulls	$6 00
16		19,400	6 00@6 12	40,100	6 06
11		10,970	5 75@6 00	21,100	5 90
13		12,770	5 50@5 75	24,600	5 62
2		1,960	5 00@5 12	3,910	5 06
1		1,080	4 50@4 62	2,160	4 56
18		18,910	5 50@5 62	37,010	5 56
1		1,000	5 00@5 12	2,000	5 06
3		3,000	4 50@4 62	6,000	4 56
29	bulls	37,600	3 80@4 18	85,100	4 00
16		20,100	6 00@6 12	41,430	6 06
16		19,980	6 00@6 38	38,210	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

32		40,430	$6 00@6 25	2,260	$6 25
3		3,310	6 25@6 37	3,580	6 25
19		160,850	6 00@6 12	21,170	6 06
2		2,320	5 50@5 62	32,040	4 50
2		19,500	5 50@5 62	19,500	5 56
1		980	6 00@6 12	18,250	5 10
18		20,360	6 00@6 12	19,780	6 06
67		78,780	6 00@6 12	7,860	5 87
2		2,810	5 50@5 62	1,960	5 56
8		7,660	5 00@5 12	20,980	6 00
2		2,810	5 50@5 62	11,710	5 56
2		2,220	5 00@5 12	1,760	4 00
3		3,220	6 00@6 12	4,830	6 06
3		3,170	6 12@6 19	20,120	6 13
2		2,080	6 25@6 37	14,180	6 25
16		18,740	6 12@6 37	57,370	6 13
18		21,070	6 25@6 37	6,600	6 25
17		21,450	6 12@6 19	960	4 87
21		19,670	6 25@6 37	20,340	6 25

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

16		18,110	@6 00	9,240	@5 62
15		18,410	5 87@6 00	1,850	6 00
8		9,010	6 00@6 12	1,820	6 00
2		2,010	6 37@6 50	1,960	6 50
16		20,300	6 37@6 50	20,700	6 50
14		15,200	6 00@6 25	16,500	6 00
3		3,000	5 12@5 25	13,000	5 25
2		2,000	5 12@5 25	2,000	5 25
21		19,640	5 12@5 25	41,450	6 45
23		26,260	6 25@6 37	11,000	6 25
6		7,040	6 00@6 12	1,980	6 00
20		19,610	6 00@6 12	7,240	6 00
4		4,070	5 87@6 00	8,660	6 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

4		3,970	$6 00@6 12	4,050	@3 75
32		30,160	4 75@6 18	19,470	5 90
19		18,440	5 87@6 00	4,170	6 00
15		16,730	5 00@5 12	1,920	4 93
12		14,400	6 00@6 12	2,160	6 06
1		1,040	6 00@6 12	3,370	6 00
17		20,660	6 00@6 12	20,170	6 06
1		1,080	6 00@6 12	2,440	6 00
3		3,420	6 00@6 12	3,310	6 06
2		2,000	5 75@5 87	2,290	5 75
16		16,360	4 50@4 62	18,160	4 25
6		6,910	6 12@6 25	13,020	6 25
18		18,560	6 12@6 37	32,110	5 40
7		7,000	6 75@6 87	7,970	3 23
18		19,060	5 25@5 37	19,990	5 00
8		8,580	5 25@5 37	3,000	5 25
26		25,660	5 00@5 12	19,990	5 00
1		1,040	6 00@6 12	1,000	6 06
4		4,100	5 25@5 37	1,760	5 25
13		13,960	4 75@5 00	8,620	5 00

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

No.		Weight.	Price /No.	Weight.	Price
32		35,200	$5 00@5 12	12,120	@4 95

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

182		21,100	$4 80@5 00	20,800	$4 95
28		3,430	4 40@4 75	19,250	5 00
38		4,560	4 62@4 75	19,250	5 00
178		20,980	4 90@5 00	11,800	4 75
2		2,440	4 75@4 87	11,500	4 75
146		25,500	4 75@5 00	12,230	4 75
1		1,000	4 75@4 87	2,000	4 75
13		3,050	5 00@5 12	2,630	5 00
2		2,000	5 00@5 12	2,000	5 00
107		11,290	4 75@5 00	10,000	4 75
142		14,310	4 87@5 12	20,710	4 75
113		19,950	4 87@5 00	20,000	4 75
19		3,100	4 87@5 00	3,740	5 00
178		20,000	4 87@5 00	20,000	4 75
2		2,190	5 00@5 12	12,810	4 75
2		2,000	5 00@5 12	2,000	5 00
62		10,360	4 75@4 87	10,000	4 75
2		2,000	5 00@5 12	2,000	5 00
113		11,300	4 75@5 00	10,000	4 75
3		3,000	5 00@5 12	3,000	5 00
113		19,220	4 75@5 00	10,000	4 75

Sheep.

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

No.		Weight.	Price /cwt.	Weight.	Price
17		1,900	5 00@5 12	19,000	5 06
179		19,470	5 00@5 12	9,000	5 06
219		17,520	5 12@5 25	6,000	5 25
217		17,540	4 87@5 00	17,390	5 12
113		9,050	5 25@5 37	7,200	5 06
19		1,900	5 00@5 12	19,000	5 06
19		2,090	5 25@5 37	6,000	5 25
36	lambs	2,160	6 00@6 12	6,000	6 06

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

209		17,450	@5 10@5 00	18,550	@5 20
112		18,470	5 12@5 25	19,950	5 30
18		4,780	5 25@5 37	19,420	5 37
17		17,960	5 25@5 37	19,000	5 37
102		8,160	5 00@5 12	7,500	5 06
102		8,200	5 00@5 12	18,100	5 06
101		8,170	4 87@5 00	20,060	5 00
176		15,500	5 00@5 12	11,000	5 06
171		12,550	4 12@5 00	7,470	4 87
171		17,640	5 12@5 25	18,500	5 06
99		7,530	4 87@5 00	16,972	4 75
178		17,800	4 87@5 00	11,280	4 75
109		8,810	4 60@5 00	17,060	4 75
2		2,000	5 00@5 12	2 lbs	1 00
99		8,900	5 25@5 37	.....	.....

WEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

223		17,360	@4 75@5 00	19,970	@5 10
223		18,250	5 00@5 12	20,000	5 00
223		18,250	5 00@5 12	20,250	5 00
184		14,110	5 00@5 06	19,550	5 06
218		19,320	5 00@5 12	19,250	5 00
215		12,560	5 12@5 25	17,760	5 00
4		4,000	5 25@5 37	19,950	5 25
198		16,760	4 62@5 00	.....	.....

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

95		8,330	@5 00@5 06	16,910	@5 20
2		2,000	5 12@5 25	2,000	5 25
27		14,870	5 25@5 37	19,830	5 50
178		4,800	5 00@5 12	3,300	5 06
66		16,360	4 50@4 62	18,160	4 25
66		6,910	6 12@6 25	13,020	6 25
218		18,560	6 12@6 37	32,110	5 40
80		19,060	6 75@6 87	7,970	3 23
180		19,060	5 25@5 37	19,990	5 00
68		8,580	5 25@5 37	3,000	5 25
265		25,660	5 00@5 12	19,990	5 00
1		1,040	6 00@6 12	1,000	6 06
4		4,100	5 25@5 37	1,760	5 25
215		17,420	5 00@5 12	7,470	5 12
178		19,000	5 00@5 12	8,160	4 75
60		51,360	4 40@4 81	8,160	4 75
113		19,220	5 00@5 12	.....	.....

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 11.—We have no material change to note in the situation; the market continues steady under a moderate demand, and prices are considered quite firm. Owing to advices from California, stating that new wool was selling readily at from 20 to 23 cents, prices here may be called a trifle higher, some dealers asking as high as 32 cents for prime lots, while sales have been reported at Boston at 3 cents in advance on that figure. There have been several small lots of new Ohio fleece received, but other lots are still behind hand.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Government Crisis in Spain—New Ministry Agreed Upon.

LONDON, June 12.—A special from Madrid reports that the crisis in the government of Spain continues and fears are entertained of a serious outbreak. The Cortes remained in secret session most of yesterday, and during its deliberation armed volunteers surrounded the palace. A large body of police was concentrated at the column of the Dos de Mayo, and troops were posted at the other palaces in the city. The irreconcilable press openly advocates revolution. The situation is very disquieting.

A Madrid dispatch of last evening says the irreconcilables are opposed to the formation of a ministry from the Rigol, Armed Irreconcilables and partisans and a majority of the Cortes insist on forcibly occupy the strategic positions in the city, and a conflict is feared. At a meeting of the Deputies belonging to the majority it was agreed, in order to conciliate the opponents, to propose a Ministry to be composed of four Conservatives and four Irreconcilables.

MADRID, June 12.—The Cortes has accepted the resignation of the Figueras Cabinet, and at a meeting of the majority last night the following ministry was agreed upon: President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Senor Margili; Minister of Colonies, Senior Soria; Foreign Affairs, Mazo; War, Estavanas; Marine, Auricli; Finance, Ladas; Public Works, Benot; Justice, Gonzales. The authorities are determined to suppress the Carlist movement by whatever measures they may adopt. Figueras has left Madrid.

LATER.—The excitement which prevailed in Madrid the past few days has greatly subsided, and the city has been quiet and calm to-day. The armed factions which were posted at different points, have been withdrawn, the parties having accepted the Ministry formed by the majority of the Cortes last night. Senor Figueras has left Madrid. He is going to Biarritz.

A regiment of troops stationed at the town of Murviedro, fourteen miles from the city of Valencia, mutinied yesterday and murdered the Lieutenant-Colonel.

The War In Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—A rumor is current that the Khivan expeditionary column, under Gen. Von Kaufman, has met with a reverse.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The columns of the expedition against Khiva, which started from Djisak and Kasalivisk, effected a junction at Chalaot, on the 14th of April. On the 27th of April a Khivan force attacked the Russian vanguard near Chimiari, and a sharp engagement took place, during which two Russian colonels were killed. The Khivans were finally defeated and retreated precipitately.

Later dispatches from Central Asia received in this city to night state that the vanguard of the army marching against Khiva from the East, under command of General Kaufman, reached the Amur Daria river on the 11th of May, where it met and put to flight a body of 2,500 Khivans without the loss of a single man on the part of the Russians. The army waiting until the 14th ult., by which time the remainder of his force came up, General Kauffman continued his march toward Khiwakonth.

Germanizing Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, June 12.—It is probable Parliament will adopt a resolution attending the proposed act of the constitution of Germany to Alsace and Lorraine. Should this measure be carried out Alsace and Lorraine will be entitled to elect fifteen members of Parliament. None of the inhabitants who refuse French nationality will be allowed to vote until they have sworn allegiance to Germany.

Threatened Trade Lock Out in London.

LONDON, June 12.—There is a serious dispute in the building trade of this city. The journeymen ask an advance of wages of fifty per cent, which all the master builders refuse to give. It is feared the dispute will lead to the greatest lock out ever known in the city.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has taken her departure from England for the continent, by way of Ostend.

Pay Given—Amusement in France a Mistake.

PARIS, June 12.—Ex-President Thiers has written a letter to a friend, in which he says he has retired to private life, believing that party government in France is a mistake, and will only lead to fresh divisions.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 12.—It is reported that a treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy has been concluded.

BERLIN, June 12.—Herr Kurd Von Schlesser, German Minister at Washington, has arrived in this city. It is not likely that he will return to the United States. Herr Von Brause, at present manufacturer to the German Legation in London, is to be sent to Washington as charge d'Affaires.

MADRID, June 12.—General Hidalgo has been appointed Civic Governor of Madrid.

LONDON, June 12.—The race for the gold cup took place to-day on Ascot Heath and was won by Cremorne, Fingeolet second and Kingsbury third. Betting just before the start was even on Cremorne against Fingelet, five to one against Kingsbury, seven ran.

PARIS, June 12.—Gen. L'Admirault has applied to the Assembly for authority to prosecute Communist Rane, now a member of that body.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 12.—The steamship City of Limerick, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 12 p. m.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92⅞. American securities—5-20's of '65, 92¾; 5 20s '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88⅝; new fives, 89⅝; Erie, 49¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £247,000. The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced 1¼ per cent., now 6 per cent. Linseed oil, 33s 10daks 6ds.

FRANKFORT, June 12.—5-20s '62, 95¾.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 56 francs 95 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 5,400,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 9-3¾d; sales 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 10,000 bales; June delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 8¾d; shipments from Orleans 9-16d; July and August shipments from Savannah and Charleston, 9¼d; June delivery from New Orleans 9d. Breadstuffs dull. All other articles unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Management of the Atlantic and Great Western.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 12, 1873.

MR. J. H. DEVEREUX, recently appointed general manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad company, came over and took charge of its affairs, and relieved Mr. James B. Hodgskin Vice President and Treasurer, who had been temporarily placed in charge of the road, which position he has filled in a very able and satisfactory manner. Mr. Hodgskin will return to New York, where his services are required in the general offices of the company.

St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad to be Investigated.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The *Post-Dispatch* learns that several prominent members of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, residing in New York and this city, have determined to investigate the affairs of that road, and a petition will soon be filed in the Circuit Court here as a preliminary step. Some of the parties backing up the petition are said to be the sale of the bonds and the appropriation of the proceeds, consolidation by the Independence, the Lexington and the De Soto line, was acquired, and now far the Directors of a railroad corporation can dispose of the property of the property without the sanction of the stockholders.

An Injunction to be Applied For.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will to-morrow apply to Judge Dillon, now holding United States Circuit Court at Davenport, Iowa, for an injunction to restrain Governor Woodson, of the State, from advertising for the Missouri Pacific Rrlroad for sale to satisfy a State lien on the road for some eight millions of dollars. The application is peculiar, inasmuch as it asks a United States Court to restrain an Executive of a State from carrying out an act of the Legislature. Attorney General Ewing and P. J. Sommans, associate counsel, left for Davenport to-night, to represent the State.

Ohio Valley Editorial Convention.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., June 12.—The Ohio Valley Editorial Convention assembled in this city to-day. The following officers were elected: President, William Milliken, of Washington; Vice President, E. R. Hasleman, Marietta; Secretary, H. C. Drinkle, Lancaster. Resolutions of respect relative to the death of J. R. Bond, of Chillicothe, were adopted. Resolutions were also adopted determining not to abate the price of postage from the subscription price of newspapers, and asking Congress to amend the postal law so as to provide a sliding scale of postage for newspapers graduated according to the counties and States, and providing that all newspapers carried by express companies shall pay postage rates. A banquet was held this evening.

Lucas.

In a recent article in *Hearth and Home*, N. S. Dodge, writing of laces, says there are certain peculiar conditions necessary to the production of perfect lace. These are, first, the quality of thread; second, the abundance of female population; and third, the Roman Catholic religion. Belgium, better than all other European countries, possesses the three. Her thread has not, and never had, a rival; her peasantry girls, reproduced pictures of perfect women, are proverbially industrious; and her upper and lower classes are Catholic devotees.

In the vestries of the old churches of Flemish and there is a wealth of lace upon ecclesiastical vestments that is beyond estimate. It has been collecting ever since Isabella's days, was wrought as a labor of love by nuns and other holy ladies, and appears upon the gorgeous apparel of ecclesiastical dignitaries on great days of the church. But in all the world there is but one collection of perfect description of lace as at the Vatican. From France and England, from Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Italy, point d'Alençon, point Argentan, Valenciennes, and Honiton, Brussels, Genoese, Argentan, and one knows not what, all have been given to the pope and to the church these five hundred years. There are twelve large rooms used exclusively as wardrobes for laces in the Papal Palace.

Though a great deal of old lace has come down in families and in ecclesiastical establishments, and though lace, as an heir loom, is guarded as carefully as diamonds, no doubt much has been lost. It is often the fashion, in different parts of the world, to bury the dead of distinguished families in their lace. This was particularly the case at Cefu. To this day, there are to be found in shops these specimens of antique lace of elegant workmanship, complete for clothing of a child or adult sepulchral wear.

A good lace-maker in England gains a shilling a day and her dinner, working ten hours steadily. In Belgium the girls work an hour longer, and their average receipts are 50 cents a week and board. In France the work is done by the piece. But it is an unhealthful and unusual industry, and, under the great vicissitudes, dependent on the fickleness of fashion, exacts a terrible penalty. The minuteness requisitions often upon the nervous system and the eyes as to invite both paralysis and blindness. In consequence it often suffered from sumptuary laws, made almost invariably on account of the jealousy of the highborn.

An Old Duel.

A California paper says: Twenty-seven years ago, thirty years ago, between John Hampden Pleasants, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and Thomas Ritchie, Jr., editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*. The challenge from Pleasants to Ritchie was couched in the extraordinary ever sent: "I will be on the Manchester side of the James river, near the factory between the river and canal, to-morrow morning at five o'clock, armed with rifle, pistol and sword. We will advance and fire on each other till one or the other falls." This was the substance of Mr. Pleasants' challenge. Mr. Ritchie objected to the weapons chosen, among which were: "Because it gives the challenging party choice of weapons, and reasonably and right invariably accorded by the 'code' to the challenged; because its terms are savage, sanguinary and horrible to the sensibilities of civilized society." Notwithstanding these objections, I will be at the place at the time named, and in the manner mentioned, and no one will defend myself from any attack made on me." When the duel came off, Pleasants was mortally wounded, and Ritchie escaped. The latter continued to advance on him, and, when within striking distance, struck John Pleasants Ritchie a severe cut on the lip, which was all the wound the latter received. Pleasants lingered a few days and Ritchie ended his career in life by remorseful dissipation.

"Seeing Ourselves as Others See Us."

We copy the following from the Providence *Journal*: The next Indian war should be fought by the editors and newspaper correspondents. A good many of us could be spared, and nobody but the immediate sufferers would care for it. And then we hardly open a paper that does not show us how much better the war could be carried on by the writers than by the men to whose experience and sagacity it has been entrusted. An editor, of course, knows everything, else he would be a very unsuitable person for such position, but of all matters on which editorial information and skill are most fully displayed, an Indian war is conspicious. The rough of epochs of wars, which are so different, be cro-sed by man and beast, offer no impediment to the editor, and the deadly ambush, the fiendish cruelty, the treachery, the cruelty of the savages, are trifles to them. Therefore they—we, for we have sometimes done our part—are the men to say how many it is to bring an Indian war to successful termination, quite outlining to their readers the inferiority of the regulars in ability, in experience, in skill, and in all the qualifications for military success, when compared with those of our infallible fraternity.

The following story is told to illustrate the strictness with which the Cunard steamship line is managed. The captain of one of their New York ships having lately married, asked leave to take his wife with him on a voyage. The wish was granted, but on going to take command when the ship was ready for sea, he found one of his brother captains on board, from whom he learned that though the company had no objection to his taking his wife to America, they were not willing to trust him with the ship.too.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

	Cents.
Beck & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Hoogers Mikit, Allegheny City, Pa.	2
Murphy, W. J., Harrison, Marcella P. O., Iowa.	2

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

City Property.

The committee of the city councils on city property held a meeting last evening, Mr. Samuel Morrow in the chair. The pay roll for the month was passed upon. It amounts to $9,623,80, which includes $5,480, being the estimate on the work done on the lock-up.

By request of the health officer the basement of the 19th ward lock-up was ordered to be drained.

A sub-committee was appointed to examine the two lots in Birmingham and the lot and building lately occupied at the co-operative store in South Pittsburgh, and to report price and terms for same for lock-ups.

The communication from Mrs. Denny relative to Snyder's Square in the Twelfth ward was read.

Mr. Duff suggested that there may be thirty-seven years' taxes against the property.

Mr. Jones didn't like the limiting of the use of it to shade trees, &c., and said that if it could be put to any use it would be worth more.

Mr. McCune said he thought the property was now worth about $60,000.

After some little discussion the matter was referred to Mr. McCune, with instructions to see Mrs. Denny and ascertain the charges against the property, and the terms upon which it may be obtained.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Committee of Investigation.

Some time since, the Street Committee of Councils appointed a sub-committee to investigate the subject of wooden pavements with a view to obtaining information as to their durability, economy, etc., and embody the result in a report to Councils. The committee met yesterday, Gen. Pearson in the chair, and proceeded to business. They resolved not to make public their proceedings until a result is reached in the form of a report. It is the intention to go fully into the matter, and the investigation will no doubt take a wide range. The economy in the use of wood, in any form, for paving streets, is exciting earnest discussion in many of the larger cities, and as our citizens have already spent large sums for this kind of pavement and are about to invest still more largely, it will be well for Councils to take such action as will prevent if possible the laying of such pavements as have not stood the proper test.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

Project of Organizing an Exposition and Mechanics' Institute—Call from the Mayor.

"*Be ofered*, That the Mayor be instructed and requested to call a public meeting of the citizens of the city on next Monday, June 16, to consider the practicability and plans for the establishment of an Exposition and Mechanics' Institute Association in this city, and that the citizens of Allegheny and adjoining cities be requested to attend the meeting and co-operate with it."

June 9, 1873.

In compliance with the above resolution of Councils, I respectfully request the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and surrounding boroughs, to meet in the common Council Chamber of the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, June 16th, at two o'clock, P. M., to express their views and take action in establishing an Exposition in this city, and Mechanics' Institute Association.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, June 12, 1873.

TROTTING.

Exciting and Interesting Race at Friendship Park—Large Attendance and Lively Betting—King William Wins—Toledo Boy Second and Ada Third.

Friendship Driving Park was opened yesterday under auspicious circumstances This beautiful park is located near Penn avenue a short distance this side of East Liberty and is arranged in excellent style and with all conveniences of stands, stabling etc. The track is a half mile one, broad and solid, and yesterday, was in splendid condition. The weather was fine and brought out a large attendance, vehicles of every kind being put into requisition to carry parties to and from the course.

THE MATCH.

The opening event was a trotting match, best three in five, for a purse of $800—$500 for the winning horse, $200 for the second, and $100 for the third. Entries were only for horses not having beaten 2:40, and five horse horses were put in. These were King William, Toledo Boy, Ada, Perry and Hot Punch. In regard to these horses there was little known to the public, and it was after the first heat that the crowd began to measure their points.

THE RACING.

took a wide range, and it was rather a matter of pride with owners and their friends as to the merits of the horses than as to a knowledge of their abilities. The pool selling on the grounds commenced at half-past one, and before the first heat was commenced about eighty pools had been sold, Toledo Boy being the favorite, King William coming next in the opinion of the crowd, but apparently more in the way of guess than otherwise. The horses were on the track before the hour of starting, and were warmed up by brisk trots over the course.

THE RACE CALLED.

The Judges, David Galway and Paul Zimmerman, took their places on the stand shortly before two o'clock, and soon after the bell rang to call the horses to the score. Up to the moment in getting them together, however, and some seven or eight ineffectual attempts were made before a start was had, the delay appeared to be quite capricious of one another, while who one or two of the horses there appeared to be a disposition to endeavoring to make the start. The toss for positions put the horses in the following order: Toledo Boy, King William, Perry, Ada and Hot Punch. King William appeared to be in the rear in all the starts attempted, and his driver shouted to the judges to give the word "go" at any time, providing he was on a trot and not more than three feet behind the lead. This exhibition of confidence inspired the friends of the Kaiser, and was received by them with satisfaction.

THE FIRST HEAT.

At about half-past two o'clock the word was given and the horses started upon the first heat, amid great excitement. At the first quarter Toledo Boy had fallen to the second position, being led by Perry with the King, Ada and Hot Punch following in order. At the half mile they remained in the same order, but with William Walworth under. A boy of nineteen took upon himself the task of avenging his employer's unmerited wrongs, and sent the latter with the most deliberate coolness. But what wrong has he set right? He has only settled the account with "sorrow" to her life. Hitherto the dead man's side of the case has not been illustrated. An editor, of course, knows everything, else he would be a very unsuitable person for such position, but of all matters on which editorial information and skill are most fully displayed, an Indian war is conspicious. The rough of epochs of wars, which are so different, be cro-sed by man and beast, offer no impediment to the editor, and the deadly ambush, the fiendish cruelty, the treachery, the cruelty of the savages, are trifles to them. Therefore they—we, for we have sometimes done our part—are the men to say how many it is to bring an Indian war to successful termination, quite outlining to their readers the inferiority of the regulars in ability, in experience, in skill, and in all the qualifications for military success, when compared with those of our infallible fraternity.

THE SECOND HEAT.

During the twenty minutes rest, the pool selling commenced with renewed interest, King William being the favorite, selling for full city dap upon the handsome bay and his driver getting out of patience did not handle him well, resulting in a break and loss of several lengths. At the quarter pole he was last, while Perry as before led off with the King, Ada and Toledo Boy following. On the second quarter William was still behind, while the Boy had gained the first position followed closely by Ada and Perry. During the next half mile the third quarter there was little change, and the friends of the Kaiser were not influenced in the slightest degree. The horse, however, gained in the last quarter and advanced one position, while Perry took the last, and the heat was won by Toledo Boy. Time 2:44.

THIRD HEAT.

At the start of the third heat the odds were rather in favor of the Boy, but still there were strong hopes held for William. On the first quarter the Boy led, with Ada closely following, but in the second quarter William advanced from his fourth position to the second, yet the Boy still led. Until the last quarter there was little change, further than that the King was gaining upon Toledo, and finally came in first. Second heat for King William. Time 2:41¾.

THE FOURTH HEAT.

This was an exciting heat, and while the start was rather against the favorite, he came forth in the last, on the second quarter he had places himself first. King William continued to hold his own throughout the race, and was declared by the winner, with the Boy second, Ada third and Hot Punch and Perry bringing up the rear. Time 2:44.

The race was declared by all to have been well conducted, and every one expressed satisfaction with it. It is said that about $5,000 changed hands on the result.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Closing Proceedings—Election of Officers—Final Adjournment.

The eighth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh reassumed its session in Trinity church, Pittsburgh, yesterday morning. By request of the Bishop, Dean Smith presided.

The charter of the Church of the Nativity, Charters, Allegheny county, was presented by Rev. Search-light, and on motion was referred to the Committee on the Admission of Parishes.

On motion of Mr. Hill Burgwin, it was resolved that the Treasurer of the Convention be requested to pay the actual traveling expenses of the clergy to and from the Convention.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers then came up, when Mr. Wm. Bakewell withdrew the name of Mr. Wm. Doren, as a nominee for Treasurer of the Convention. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Scarborough, the balloting for officers was dispensed with and the nominees elected. The following officers were then unanimously elected by *viva voce*:

Registrar of the Diocese—Rev. R. S. Smith.
Treasurer of Convention—Joseph H. Hill, Esq.
Treasurer of Convention—John B. Jackson, Esq.
Treasurer of Christian Fund—Joseph H. Hill, Esq.
Standing Committee—Rev. Thomas Critchlow, President; Rev. John Scarborough, D.D., Rev. Benjamin F. Swan, Rev. J. H. Shoenberger, Rev. Samuel Wheat, Thomas M. Howe.

Finance Committee—Malcolm Hay, W. H. Bryan, Josiah King, H. J. Lynch, E. P. Jones.

Clerical Deputies to the General Convention—Rev. John Scarborough, J. F. Spaulding, Rev. M. A. Johnson, Henry N. Cope.

Lay Deputies to the General Convention—Mr. Jno. H. Shoenberger, George W. Cass, Hill Burgwin, B. B. Vincent.

Supplement Deputies to the General Convention—Rev. Wm. Bakewell, D.D., Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., W. G. Lewis, Rev. B. F. Brooks, D.D.; Mr. R. S. Golden, Mr. Jos an King, Mr. Malcom Hay and W. W. Smith.

Board of Trustees of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—Hill Burgwin, George A. Berry, Rev. Alfred Howe, John H. Shoenberger, J. P. Henderson, W. W. Smith and Wm. Bakewell.

Board of Missions—Revs. P. F. Finch, De Witt C. Bulkley, Wm. White, D. D., Henry S. Getz, and Messrs. Wm. Thaw, Jr., Wm. Bakewell, Jr., Thomas M. Howe, W. W. Smith, W. C. Kelso and E. S. Golden.

Trustees of the General Theological Seminary—Revs. A. J. Coster, M. A. Tolman and J. F. Spaulding, Wm. Thaw, John Thaw, Jr., Alfred Riddle and Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, Geo. W. Cass and Hill Burgwin.

The chair then called for reports of regular committees.

The special Committee appointed at the last Convention to report as to the expediency of forsidding vestries, &c. following the provisions of the canon and the committee discharged.

Reports were also made by the Committee of Federate Council of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and the committee on the subject of the Religious Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of our Declaration of Independence, the Committee on the State of the Church, and others, which were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hay, it was resolved that the next annual Convention meet in Trinity church, Pittsburgh, on the second Wednesday of June next.

The thanks of the Convention were then accorded the Rector and Warden of Trinity church for the use of the building, and the choir for its services during the Convention, after which the minutes in detail being disposed of the Convention was adjourned and dismissed with the blessing.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDINANCES.

The Fire Commission Take a Hand—An Interesting Interview.

The remarkably prompt and truly rigid enforcement of the new "slap" ordinance by Major Blackmore, while against the better judgment of his clerk, called forth unqualified praises from both press and public generally. The reader will please notice that it was the prompt and rigid *enforcement* which called forth the praise, not *the ordinance*.) The press during late days also announced, and the public looked for, an enforcement of the ordinance relative to the obstruction of the streets and alleys by idle vehicles of all kinds. In this matter there was a hope that great good would be done, and good *has* been realized, but the public streets have not been obstructed of late, and credit is due the Mayor for his action, through the police. But obstructions in lanes and alleys, while not so generally a nuisance, are still, in some respects, unendurable, and there is no reason, for instance, the Fire Commission, when they appointed a committee to confer with the Mayor, Capt. Watson and Mr. Chambers, to wait upon the Mayor and request the continuance of the work, and have the lanes and alleys cleared of vehicles, as well as the more public streets.

The Committee feeling the urgency of the matter promptly waited upon the Mayor at his office yesterday morning and presented him with the petitioning and industrious clerk at their customary places, and the business in hand was at once opened. Capt. Stewart, as Chairman, acted as spokesman, as he is well able to do.

The Colonel reminded the Mayor of the fact that the firemen are called at a second's notice to all and every portion of the city. That in case of fire the shortest route to the scene of a fire or of an alarm, and cannot in any case choose their route. The call may be at any hour of day or night, and it may be from a quarter to be reached only by the narrowest and meanest of alleys. Indeed the chances are that in nine cases out of ten it is in such an alley or a court as this. To this end there is necessity therefore that alleys should be clear of vehicles, as well as public streets. In the former there is as much danger to human life and danger to the firemen, whose lives at best are constantly risked, as in the latter. Two-thirds of the fires, per cent, and aside from the obstruction and delay in alleys there is great danger.

During the interview Colonel Stewart, Mr. Patterson proceeded to reply for the Mayor, to which the Colonel offered objections, as he considered the great vicissitudes, dependent on the fickleness of fashion, exacts a terrible penalty. The minuteness requisitions often upon the nervous system and the eyes as to invite both paralysis and blindness. In consequence it often suffered from sumptuary laws, made almost invariably on account of the jealousy of the highborn.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on City Property, reported as follows:

CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Annual appropriation	$18,000 00
Expenditures	4,620 93
Balance	$13,344 18

The committee reported that they had engaged Monahan & Butts as architects to prepare plans for an addition to the building, and submitted the plan adopted for the same. The estimated cost of the improvement is from $10,000 to $12,000. They also proposed a resolution that the committee be authorized to advertise for proposals. They further ask for authority to settle the claim for damage of Daniel and Parker Woods, and for the letting of a contract for improving the City Hall, amounting to fifty dollars. The committee recommended the purchase of a lot on Sandusky street, between South Diamond street and Park Way, for the Fourth Ward Engine house.

The report was accepted and the resolutions referred to were adopted. The committee were also authorized to purchase a lot on Sandusky street for the engine house.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the report of the Street Committee. They reported adversely to granting petition against the grading and paving of Monterey street; also adversely to remonstrance against grading and paving Ford street; also, adversely to petition for sewer on East Ohio street from East to Middle; also submitted a resolution for the printing of all the acts of Assembly relative to street improvements in the city; also, ordinances, which were disposed of as follows:

Recurbing and repaving Jackson street from Sheild's alley to Federal street. Passed finally.

Repaving White Oak alley. Laid over.

Grading, paving and curbing Arch Ronald alley from Washington avenue to Franklin street. Passed finally.

Grading, paving and curbing of Manhattan street from Washington avenue to Adams street. Passed finally.

Grading, paving and curbing Page street from present terminus to Beaver avenue. Passed finally.

Grading, paving and curbing Fourth alley from the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad to Liberty. Passed finally.

Grading and paving, without curb, of McClurdy's alley, from Liberty to Poplar street.

Opening of Kerr street from Peoble avenue to the railroad. Passed finally.

Opening of Wilkins alley Ivalue avenue to the south line of Harding street. Passed finally.

Construction of main sewer on Madison avenue, from Avery street to the river. Passed finally.

Construction of main sewer on Chartiers street, from Blue alley to the north line of Brady street. Passed finally.

Construction of lateral sewer on Palmer alley, from White Oak alley to the west line of A. J. McNaugher. Passed finally.

Construction of lateral sewer on Margaret alley, from Middle alley to fifty feet from Federal street. Passed finally.

Construction of sewer on Federal street, from North Diamond street to Montgomery avenue. Referred back to Robinson.

Construction of main sewer from Rope alley to connect with Main sewer in Railroad street. Referred.

Fixing salary Assistant City Engineer at $2,200, from July 1, 1873. Referred.

Profile of Sarah street from Taggart street. Approved.

Profile of Howard street. Approved.

Profile of Franklin street to McDonald alley. Approved.

Plan of lots of William Bakewell, Eleventh ward. Approved.

Plan of lots of George D. Riddle, Eleventh ward. Approved.

Varied report opening Prebble avenue, Ninth ward. Adopted.

The report was accepted, and the resolution respecting the publication of the street and sewer cost was passed finally.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hinkerstine, of the Committee on Surveys, presented a report against opening an alley between Nos. 1 and 3 Wood, Lisson avenue, Fourteenth ward; street to a greater width than fifty feet; against the extension of Gallagher street. The committee recommended the ordinance fixing the rate of fees for regulating it as follows:

For First, Second, Third Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards.....$5 00
For seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards.....6 00
For Tenth and Eleventh wards.....7 00

Passed finally.

Also an ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening Bayard street from Allegheny avenue to Fulton street. Passed finally.

Also an ordinance for locating Beach street from Fulton street to Alexander avenue. Passed finally.

Also an ordinance for ceasing Milroy avenue from the Sue Mill plank road to Twenty-fifth street, Eighth ward, to the Tenth ward. Passed finally.

Also for opening Wilson avenue from the Perrysville plank road to the line of Miss Boyle's property. Referred back to the committee.

WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted the report of the Water Committee for May.

CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Annual appropriation	$25,000 00
Proceeds of 15 bonds sold	13,000 00
Total	$38,000 00
Expenditures	32,000 00
Overdrawn	$6,056 81

The committee recommend the adoption of a resolution requesting the Mayor to direct the police to see that the ordinance prohibiting the wilful waste of water by citizens. The committee also recommend a resolution authorizing the superintendent of Water Works to lay water pipes on Manhattan street from Washington avenue to Adams street; on Kirkpatrick street, from Fulton street to Forbes street, and on Hoerr's lane from the present pipe to Ormsby street. The committee also reported that the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Moyer offered a resolution that the chairman of the committee on the Purchase of the Gas Works be authorized to employ the necessary experts to examine the books of the Gas Works Company. Adopted.

Mr. Moyer presented a petition for opening Division street. Referred to the Committee on Surveys.

The same gentleman presented a petition signed by sixty-seven citizens of the Fifth ward, asking that action may be taken by Councils to furnish a supply of water for the extinguishment of fires. Referred to the Committee on City Property. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch assembled at eight o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Ackley, Mr. McNeil was called to the chair, in the absence of Mr. Cochran.

Mr. Voegtly presented a remonstrance from citizens of Allegheny relating to paving with a sewer on Liddle street. Referred.

Reports were also made by the Committee of Federate Council of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and the committee on the subject of the Religious Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of our Declaration of Independence, the Committee on the State of the Church, and others, which were adopted.

Mr. Hastings, a resolution instructing the Printing Committee to furnish the clerks to committees with postal cards, to notify members of Councils of meetings, during the illness of the Messenger. Passed.

Mr. Mosser, resolution requesting the Street Committee to report what steps had been taken for the purchase of the Herr's Island bridge. Passed. Mr. Mosser presented a petition from citizens of the Fifteenth ward, asking an appropriation for the purchase and paving of Boland alley. The ordinance was passed to Second reading.

Mr. Hastings, a resolution directing the Committee on Health to have the filth removed from Spring Garden avenue sewer. Referred.

Mr. Cochran, resolution ordering repairs to the culvert in front of the Fourth ward scales. Passed.

Mr. Brown, remonstrance against putting down of sewer on Wylie street. Referred.

Mr. Bigley, resolutions for lamps on corner of Franklin alley and Penn avenue, and corner Franklin and Beckford alley. Referred.

Mr. Hastings, plan of lots of the old Poor Farm property to be sold next Tuesday. Approved.

Mr. Hastings, petition for views to assess damages for putting sewer through the property of John S. Ashworth and F. D. Graham. Referred.

Mr. Bigley, petition for delay in the paving of Buena Vista street until the new made ground be firmly settled. Referred.

THE MARKETS.

Mr. Cooke, from the Committee on Markets presents a report showing receipts as follows:

First Ward Scales	$1,577 44
Second Ward Scales	375 78
Third Ward Scales	374 1
Fourth Ward Scales	32 07
	$2,192 07

The committee also reported adversely to petition of grocers for the sale of groceries forbidden in the markets.

Report received and filed.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hastings, chairman of the Committee on Fire Engines, presented a report outlining the following actions. First, authorizing purchase of second-class fire engine for North ward; second, authorizing committee to advertise for proposals for building of two hose carriages—one for Troy Hill and the other for Ninth ward; third, authorizing extension of Fire Alarm through Pleasant Valley and Troy Hill.

Some discussion ensued upon the resolution authorizing the purchase of a steam fire engine for the Ninth ward.

Mr. Bigley moved to amend by instructing the committee to receive proposals from all the Fire Engine manufacturers in the country. Amendment lost by a vote of 9 to 13. (It was stated in explanation that the only steam fire engine accepted by the city was $4,500. The committee had adopted this style after a careful examination of all the styles.) The ayes and nays were then called on the passage of the rules, to pass the resolution finally, yeas 14; nays 8. The resolution was not carried, as a two-thirds vote being required. The other resolutions also went over to first reading.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, reported an ordinance granting Lewis Eichenlaub permission to erect a frame building on Ophelia alley.

Report received and ordinance laid on the table.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Gas presented a report, showing a balance of $7,873 37 in their appropriation, and recommending the erection of lamps as follows: Union avenue, between Monterey avenue and North alley; corner of Davis alley and Veto street; corner of Magnolia and Franklin streets; corner of Park and Marshall streets; corner of Coleman and Marshal streets; Pennsylvania avenue, between Manhattan and Fulton streets; Western avenue, between Manhattan and Fulton streets; Marshall street, between Bank and Coleman streets; corner of Magnolia and Adams streets.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Voegtly, from the Committee on Printing, offered their report containing a resolution declaring that hereafter no bid s for printing should be paid unless the same be certified to by the Controller. Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Price moved a reconsideration of the action in laying over the resolutions from the Fire Engine Committee, in reference to the extension of the fire alarm and the advertising for proposals for hose carriages. The reconsideration was agreed to, and the two resolutions were then passed finally.

Mr. Cochran moved to reconsider the action of laying on the table the ordinance granting Lewis Eichenlaub privilege to erect a wooden building. Carried, and the ordinance then passed finally.

Mr. Hastings, a resolution instructing the Printing Committee to furnish the clerks to committees with postal cards, to notify members of Councils of meetings, during the illness of the Messenger. Passed.

Mr. Mosser, resolution requesting the Street Committee to report what steps had been taken for the purchase of the Herr's Island bridge. Passed.

Mr. Price presented a petition from citizens of the Fifth ward, asking an appropriation for the purchase and paving of Boland alley. The ordinance was passed to Second reading.

Mr. Bigley, resolutions for lamps on corner of Franklin alley and Penn avenue, and corner Franklin and Beckford alley. Referred.

Mr. Hastings, plan of lots of the old Poor Farm property to be sold next Tuesday. Approved.

Mr. Price, petition for views to assess damages for putting sewer through the property of John S. Ashworth and F. D. Graham. Referred.

Mr. Price presented a petition for the paving of Buena Vista street until the new made ground be firmly settled. Referred.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of A. T. Ames vs. the Roberts Run Coal Company, in bankruptcy, on the trial list of the Williamsport session, was continued by consent of counsel.

In the case of William Anschutz & Co. vs. J. A. Campbell and Co., alleged bankrupts, the hearing on the motion for an injunction was postponed until the 13th inst.

In the matter of Standley & Sicklesmith, bankrupts, a rule was granted on the assignees to show cause why they should not pay to Emily Standley, wife of one of said bankrupts, the sum of eight hundred dollars, exemption under the bankrupt act; rule returnable on the 9th of July next.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

At the opening of Court, Judge Collier charged the jury in the case of officer Cunningham, charged with assault and battery in illegally arresting Mr. McGimpsey. The jury were instructed that they were the sole judges of the facts; that if from the evidence in the case they were satisfied that Mr. McGimpsey and his friends were obstructing the sidewalk, and refused to move on when requested to do so, the officer had a right to make the arrest. On the other hand, if there was no obstruction of the street, and no disturbance, the officer had no right to make the arrest, and his act would be assault and battery. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

John Burke was convicted of assault and battery.

George Thompson, charged with the larceny of jewelry from Bigg's jewelry store, on Smithfield street, where he was employed, entered a plea of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In the case of Aderman J. M. Shafer, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Meyer, the jury found a verdict of not guilty. The prosecutrix was directed to pay the costs.

John Williams, charged with stealing a watch from H. Hoffman, was convicted.

Frank Lynch plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

Ann Dugan, the female who stole a quantity of clothing and jewelry from the house of Mr. Bigley, on Federal street, Allegheny, entered pleas of *nolo contendere* to two indictments, and was remanded for sentence.

Robert Frazier, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on charge of George Bayne before plead guilty to the larceny of a silver watch and gold chain belonging to the deponent, of the value of $116.

In the case of Christ. Beisel, indicted for assault and battery on oath of David McMillan, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Thompson, indicted for assault and battery on oath of James Griffiths. A verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, was rendered.

Lynn Magolin was then placed on trial for assault and battery on oath of Mr. Dugan. The case is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.